## GREZLEY --- BROWN

Mass Meeting in Ratification of the Nominees of the Cincinnati Convention at the Cooper Institute.

THE REFORM REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL

Honest Democrats and Honest Republicans Stand Side by Side.

CREELEY TO RUN AT ALL HAZARDS.

"If Elected I Shall Be the President, Not of a Party, but of the Whole Pcople."

THE ONE-MAN POWER DENDUNCED.

The Ballot Box the Salvation of the Country in November Next.

NO SECOND PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

President Grant's Power Over the Senate.

Allegiance to the Executive Takes Precedence of Lovalty to Country.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED.

As early as half-past six crowds began to gather about the door of the hall of Cooper Union, eager to secure good seats inside. By seven o'clock when the doors were opened, the crowd was so dense that it filled the hall and overflowed into the aisles and out into the streets before the first rush was over. Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth presinct, with 300 policemen, maintained order and system, so that the platform was reserved for the listinguished men of the occasion and a front seats for ladies. The adventurous ones of the fair sex, however, squeezed themselves into all parts of the building, tanding patiently, although wearily, in the aisles, and smothering among the crowds that tried to ontent themselves in the lobbies. The platform as handsomely decorated with American flags. Above the speaker's chair was a large campaign painting of the Sage of Chappaqua, and on the eavy crossbeams running above the platform were mottoes in large letters taken from the letter of

If elected I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole people.

The writ of habcas corpus should be zeal-ously upheld as the safeguard of personal free-

Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage. No President shall be a candidate for

The civil authority shall not be subservient to

A brass band discoursed campaign music during the intervals of speech-making, On the platform were seated General John A. Porter. Colonel Alexander McClure, ex-Recorder James T. Smith, Colonel Fellows, ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland; Robert Murray, W. H. Van Cleft, Colonel James M. Cavanagh, of Montana; A. J. Rogers, W. H. Reagan, ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, and numbers-of others. When Senator Tipton, ex-Senator Doolittle and General Cochrane entered loud and prolonged ap-

plause greeted them. Mr. W. H. Van Cleft opened the meeting by naming General Cochrane presiding officer, and it was agreed to by a unanimous vote. General Cochrane then made a brief address, as

Fellow Citizens—You have come from your daily avocation and walks of trade, from the columns of laborers in the field and shop—you have come at the call of reform, to give your verdiet in the cause which is to-day under trial. An earthquake throe from Cincinnati has shaken the whole Union. The Convention at Cincinnati has given an impulse to your faith. It is the creed of the twelve Apostles, which you have accepted. The nomination of Horace Greeley as our next President, beloved by all, was the upheaval of that earthquake which is to give us a change of government in March next. (Tremendous applause and cheers for Greeley.) His reputation is most wide, wherever benevolence is known and rectitude is honored. His name is known throughout the world as the friend of the human race. (Applause.) We couple another name with his—a paragon of men—Gratz Brown. (Cheers.) He will cleave asunder all the cohorts of sophistry and humbug. Under the banner of Greeley and Brown we fight for reform and victory, (Cheers.) The voice of the people is with us, from the States of the South and the provinces of the West, the Sierras of the Pacific. North and South, East and West, in the highways and byways people are speaking of the corruption of a government that must give way to better and more honorable men. The whole country is alive with the new revolution, and our pathway shall be for good men and good government. Exceisior, onward and higher. We are here to appeal to the patriotism of the American people, and the cause that we are assembled to advocate shall be the cause of the whole people. Onward, then, to victory for Greeley and Brown! (Cheers.)

At the first mention of the name of Horace Gree ley the crowd went as usual into an uproar of applause, which lasted just thirty-five seconds by the watch, and the name of Gratz Brown called forth about eight seconds of the same uproar. At the conclusion of General Cochrane's speech the Secreconclusion of ceneral coefficients speech the secre-tary read as a list of Vice Presidents the names of Benjamin Wood, John K. Porter, Erastus Brooks, John E. Williams, Edward Cooper, Oscar Nathusius, Sinclair Tousey, Samuel Jones, Moses H. Grinnell, Gideon J. Tucker and 300 others, and a list of about a hundred and fifty Secretaries. The following resolutions were read by ex-Re-corder SMITL:—

telegram from Gratz Brown was read:

To THE HOM. ETAM ALLEN:

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I regret exceedingly that important executive business has detained me here, and prevented my attending your mass meeting to-night. The people of the whole West are carnest in belanf of the present Reform movement, looking on it as the sure road to beace, and only hope for a restoration of con titutional government; and, therefore, they do not intend to be diverted from this single purpose by any side issues. Trusting that New York will respond with equal unanimity, I remain, yours truly.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Senator Tipton's Speech.

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Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, who was introduced by the chairman as Senator from Kansas, said that the telegraph had informed the world that afternoon that, at twelve o'clock that day, that disinterested orator of Wisconsin, familiarly known as Mattager of the Carpenter, appeared upon the floor of the United States Senate for the purpose of demolishing Charles Sumner (laughter and cheers for Sumner) and Carles Sumner (laughter and sumstration as appropriate to the event for a popular weekly. After drawing an analogy between a disbanded army trying to keep together for the sake of the spoils, after the war is over, and the present administration, he explained at length the cause of his dissension with those republicans who had not so far advanced on this questions as he (the Senator) had. The republican party was organized, he said, in 1856, and then read the call that was issued on that occasion, and the response of the nation, by the nomination of John C. Fremont. After slavery was extinct and gone by the act of God, the object of the organization had gone, and they had existed only for one thing; but they were told that the party must be kept together for the preservation of the Union. That party was joined by true democrats and true republicans. Every one of the dead planks had been removed. Let them, therefore, introduce some of the live issues of to-day. (Cheers.) Then came the political trouble of the day. Morton seemed to say that it was needful to send an army into the South, because slavery might, by some unspeakable means, be resuscitated. Then they were frightened with a fear of Calhounism and the doctrine of State rights, the threatened advance of d Senator Tipton's Speech. us." (Cheers.) The declarations made by the liberal republicans party were the same as that made by the republicans in 1856. That party affiliated with all those who desired after a universal war a universal aranesty and a one term principle. (Cheers.) The Senator then read extracts from the newspaper writings of Colonel Forney as to Grant's declaration in favor of the one term principle. The Senator proceeded at length to advocate and endorse the principles of the Chechmati platform and the principles of Horace Greeley.

Senator Doolittle's Speech.

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Senator Doolittle was the next speaker. After generally reviewing the situation, and assuring the audience that Greeley would not, under any circircumstances, withdraw, he said that only one thing in the centest remained to be known, and that was the action of the Baltimore Convention. As to the platform to be adopted there, he believed that they must endorse the principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. He thought no better democratic-republican doctrines—for he preferred that name to that of liberal-republican—could have been drawn up even by Jefferson himself, who founded that party in 1800, or by General Jackson, who had reorganized it in 1828. Whatever else Baltimore might do, or leave undone, they could not fail to endorse, with perhaps one exception, that political creed. That exception was the tariff question, and he was not sure even of that not being endorsed. He was not sure even of that not being endorsed. He was not sure that the very mode in which that question of raising revenue was referred back to the people of the several districts which elected members of Congress, was not only the best, but in fact the only constitutional mode of disposing of it. Cincinnati frankly admitted a difference of interests and of opinions upon this head, and left it to be settled by the people. Such an issue was not and could not be made the paramount issue of the time. The question of free trade might be important; it doubtless was. But what was that compared with the great question of of a centralized despotism, of the growing imperialism of Grant's administration, of the subjection of civil authority to military domination? What was the duty upon the coat or the hat aman vore, compared with that one man's power to take away from all of us the right of trial by jury? the bulwark of all our rights of property and of freedom? What was the duty on silk or wine to t hard thing for the democratic Convention to be asked to endorse Mr. Greeley as their candidate, who for thirty years had been their greatest and, sometimes, most determined antagonism in days that were gone, and Mr. Greeley had given him many a blow, which he had returned with the most hearty goodwill. But universal amnosty was the word of the hour. (Laughter and loud applause). He was sometimes told that such a thing had never been asked of a party before—to give up its animosities, and bear with their own strong arms to the highest place of honor upon earth their life long antagonist. With all their patriotism and power of denying themselves for the country's good, were they equal to that? That was the question, and he said frankly that he did not believe the party now in power could do such a thing, filled as it was with office holders and all the corruption which fifteen years of patronage had brought upon it. But from what he knew of the democratic republican party, he believed that though it might cost them a struggle to do it, they were capable of rising even to the sublime height of this grand and noble act of self-sacrifice. He believed they would say that while Mr. Greeley had herctofore been their political enemy he was now right upon a great issue—the issue of saving our republican system of government, of restoring law and civil liberty in place of a military despotism to the people of the Southern States; and that he had accepted the nomination in the distinct understanding that if elected he would be President, not of a party, but of the whole people, and in the confinent trust that the masses of our countrymen would agree to clasp hands across the bloody chasm that had too long divided them, forgetting that they had been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they were and must henceforth remain brethren. Further, if the democracy placed a third candidate in the field they must, by dividing the opposition, secure the triumph of General Grant, and with it the continuance of the policy and pract

John E. Williams, Edward Cooper, Oscar Nathusius, Sinclair Tousey, Samuel Jones, Moses H. Grimell, Gideon J. Tucker and 300 others, and a list of about a hundred and fifty Secretaries.

The following resolutions were read by ex-Recorder SMITH:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assemble, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and the platform of principles adopted by the late laberal Republican Convention at Cheinnath.

That we readiffirm the wise, patriotic and statesman-like platform of principles adopted by the late laberal Republican Convention at Cheinnath.

That we welcome use hearty acceptance of this platform by the late Democratic State Convention at Siechest and friend, Horace Greeley, the true representative of the principles that the sought to overthrow the Union, but welcome in our distinguished follow editions to all men; the true representative of the principles that become the country of reciprocal rights and benesits: an honest man, the constitutional fee to the thieves who must be driven from national as well as municipal authority, as the constitutional fee to the thieves who must be driven from hardonal as well as municipal authority, as the constitutional fee to the thieves who must be driven from hardonal as well as municipal authority, as the constitutional fee to the thieves who must be driven from hardonal as well as municipal authority, as the sare of all needial regard; a public man, whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a leader whose iname we welcome as the watchword of the state of the principles of the central approval of the Cimental platform and ticket, and particularly the enhanciant of the proposed platform and ticket, and particularly the enhanciant of the proposed platform and ticket, and particularly the enhanciant of the work so well done in his own State-giving box by the state of the proposed platform and ticket, and particularly the enhanciant of the proposed platform and ticket, and particularly the enhanci

Executive. The first great failure of the party was the attempt to make a President out of General Grant. The responsibilities of the office require imperiously a man of consummate statesmanship. But a man without this prerequisite can yet educate himself to be able to discharge the high duties of a President to the satisfaction of the whole people and the well being of the country. A man placed in this position must have a complete appreciation of the importance of the high office he was-called to fill. Such a man must educate himself to entertain a proper estimate of the great importance of the office he has the honor to fill. Such a man was Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Such a man was Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Such a man to-day is your illustrions citizen, Horace Greeley, the candidate of the great republican reform party. (Great applause.) To no portion of the people of the United States is Mr. Greeley better known than to the people of the South, and to-day they hall his nomination with acclamation. They show they have faith, in spite of pre-existing animosity, in the ability and qualities of the man for the high office he aspires to, and to which, if their votes can do it, they win elect him. As to General Grant, he had no desire to speak harshly of him. He had no cause of quarrel with the President, but he had to admit that he had weak points in his character which had greatly disappointed not only his friends, but the country at large. The country expected to find in General Grant—if nothing cise—an appreciation of the high office to which he had been exalted, and that he would have directed all the best efforts of his mind and intellect to the discharge of his high functions. He has been directing all his thoughts to a re-election, and, if re-elected, what other chances for a further continuance of office were before him! There was immense patronage in the hands of the administration, and which was a power that the sooner got rid of the better. The patronage of the administration was never so great or so Executive. The first great failure of the party was the attempt to make a President out of General Grant. The responsibilities of the office require

General Kilpatrick's Speech.

FELLOW CITIZENS—We are living in a hopeful time; every day is radiant with the sunshine of a new and glorious promise. This vast assemblage of earnest men is but another increment to the great

Fellow Crizens—We are living in a hopeful time; every day is radiant with the sunshine of a new and glorious promise. This wast assemblage of earnest men is but another increment to the great mass of testimony that is hourly accumulating to show that our great political parties are rapidly dissolving for the want of honest principles to battle for; that the political lines which have heretofore separated honestmen are being sponged out, and that men who have minds of their own will no longer allow their manhood to be prostrated beneath the tyranny and corruption of the caucus, and that, at the polis, they will be induenced by principles, and not by promises of patronage, or driven by official threats. Honest republicans will no longer submit to an administration of their own creation, which, while it controls in its power the issues of war and peace, of order and anarchy, yet proclaims itself above and exempt from all honest criticism, and uses its vast army of mercenaries primarily to perpetuate its own power; an administration which enjoins upon all its adherents an obligation to keep a tomb-like silence in regard to its faults and to prostrate themselves in obsequious adulation of its most insignificant achievements; an administration which calaministration which enjoins upon all its adherents and ablest of the party which it misrepresents, solely because they refrain from singing halleliquish in praise of its sagacity and purity, and persecutes them when they have the manhood to protest against its glaring iniquities.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS BIBE BY SIDE.

Honest democrats are standing side by side with of treachery was not haunched against the reformer? Is there a democrat within the hearing of my voice, or in all this broad us in this revolt because the questions of the reformer? Is there a democrat within the hearing of my voice, or in all this broad us in this revolt because the question of territorial slavery or of sidvery itself no longer agitates the mind cunnical subject of the parties are not su

spectres of party discipline be chased away forever.
WHAT THIS GRAND UNION OF FABITES MEANS.
Gentlemen, I wish to say one word in relation to
the military secretaries, or as Mr. Sumner has
justly denominated them, the military ring which
surrounds the President. In a time of war, with
unparalleled labor devolving on the chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln, for the first time in the history of
our government, was allowed two military secretaries, both, however, of inferior rank; and also a
trifle over \$6,060 beside for clerks and messengers.
Now, if in a time of war Mr. Lincoln had two military secretaries, surely in a time of peace we had a
right to expect that General Grant entered the
White House with no less than five—none of them
officers of inferior rank, but brigadier generals
each and every one of them—and a host of
citizen clerks beside. Five brigadier generals,
gentlemen, were required to wait upon his military
highness—five brigadier generals to dance attendance on this champlon of retrenchment, economy
and reform—five brigadier generals to dance attendance on this champlon of retrenchment, economy
and reform—five brigadier generals at a salary of
four thousand dollars each, and one of them drawing, for a time at least, the pay of Secretary of Legation at London besides—Brigadier General Babcock, Brigadier General Badeau and Brigadier Geneeral Michier, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, whose duty was also to attend the royal court
of his military majesty. Five brigadier general at
an aggregate compensation of more than twenty
thousand dollars; and this is Grant's promised retrenchment, economy and reform. Gentlemen,
this grand fusion of honest men from every party
means that the people demand a return to first of his military majesty. Five brigadier generals at an aggregate compensation of more than twenty thousand dollars; and this is Grant's promised retrenchment, economy and reform. Gentlemen, this grand fusion of honest men from every party means that the people demand a return to first principles; a restoration of the reign of law; a re-establishment of those legal safeguards, those revered formalities, those almost sacred traditions of our fathers which we have inherited as the garnered results of that stern struggle which our ancestry, whose first instinct was the love of constitutional liberty, waged for centuries without a truce against the encroachments of arbitrary power. It means that although the people tolerated and even authorized these magisterial assumptions while war was making its own wild havoc with law, yet they are sickened that seven years of peace, unbroken even by Executive lawlessness, have been worse than wasted; seven years of peace, whose bitter fruits are central usurpations, alien State governments, sweeping civil disabilities and a suspended habeas corpus. It happens that these two fallacies are held as political gospel by the faithful:—

It happens that these two fallacies are held as political gospel by the faithful:—

First—Allegiance to General Grant takes precedence to loyalty to country.

Second—That a democrat is an alien enemy.

Now, both of these fallacies we mean to sweep away forever by the election of Horace Greeley. And this, gentiemen, will be the last political campaign in which a party will attempt to perpetuate its power by ringing in our ears the old battle-cry of rebellion. The rebellion, thank God, is ended; the war is over; the time has come for peace.

WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

Gentlemen, the partisans of Grant cry out:—

"What do you intend to do? What do you expect to gain?" Our answer is, the election of Horace Greeley will break up that close corporation which assumes to possess all the political virtue of the country, that arrogates to itself alone the credit of saving the Union, and demands a perpetual lease of power, based on a fictitious sense of gratitude. It will tear down that false barrier which assumes to separate loyalty from treason. It will bring together, without a sacrifice of dignity or principle, men of all sections and parties. It will utterly destroy that sectional spirit which forces the passions of war into civil life when the war itself is ended. It will bring about a real union of honest men from the North and from the South, and it seems to me to be the only way to effect such a union—a union emented by a common and patriotic purpose to promote the Interest of the entire nation.

So that Columbia's soil may have a war line no longer, A him be tween brothers dividing their orn;

So that Columbia's soil may have a war line no longer, A line between brothers dividing their own; May the blessed reunion cement hearts still stronger, The past be forgotten and buried alone.

May the blessed reunion cement hearts still stronger,
The past be forgotten and buried alone.

WHY WE CAN VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS AND WHY WE
CAN VOTE FOR REBELS.

"Ah, yes," we hear, "this all sounds well, but can
you liberal republicans unite with democrats?"
Why not? Who forbids the bans? We did not refuse to fight side by side with democrats when we
had a common cause, and why should we shudder
at the proposition of voting with them in a common cause?

WHY DEMOCRATS CAN VOTE FOR HORACE GREELEY.
But, again, it is urged that democrats cannot
vote for Mr. Greeley—that no great party can support a man who has not been identified with their
organization. Why, my friends, four years ago the
republican party voted for a man whose political principles, if he possessed any, had
never been definitely determined, although
it was generally conceded that he was a
democrat if anything. He surely was not a republican in 1855-6, when he was supporting the "my
policy" of Andrew Johnson, and when he was sending autographic letters to the Tennessee President
running over with bad grammar and devotion, and

Cheer Justice chase, whose republicanism was as a substant that the concerted and vigorous action was found necessary in order to break Mr. Chase's strength, and we all remember the expressed disappointment of sundry politicians and political newspapers who are just now quits positive that they never can support a republican. Why, gentlemen, it was a dozen years or more ago that onest democrats were constraining the recognition of slavery in the constitution as authority of the constitution as authority of the constitution as authority of the constitution of slavery in the constitution as authority of the constitution of slavery in the constitution as authority of the constitution of slavery in the constitution as authority of the constitution of slavery in the constitution as authority of the constitution of slavery in the constitution of the constituti

begling the removal of George W. McLellan from

Speech of Colonel McClure.

Colonel McClure then addressed the meeting and said:—Citizens of New York, our civil war is over; it lingering relies, which are preserved in our government, are maintained by mean ambition or meaner passion. We are buttling for peace, for liberty, for law. Amnesty must be universal; civil authority must be supreme in New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans. The humblest citizen, whether in the busy, progressive North, or in the desolated, sunny South, or in the golden States on the sunset side of the great mountains, shall vote this year Mobelience to his convictions; and the despotism of prostituted power will learn the lesson for all time, that here the voice of freemen, expressed without lawlessness or coercion, is the sovereign power of the nation. With such great issues appealing to every patriot and to the faith of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Union the path of duty is plain, and it demands no surrender of formal political association. Let democrats be democrats if they prefer, but let patriots be patriots above all. Let us save our threatened institutions before we decide on questions of the details of government. Let us first assure free government to ourselves and to our children, and then we may struggle for the issues we respectively deem wisest in the administration. we respectively the wises of the admired which and the another the admirator of the candidate with immistakable distinctness. Horace Greeley is the embodiment of the nation's greatest need. Ever independent, fearless and honest, and pursuing a profession of daily utterance, he has antagonized warmly, and erred as mortals ever do. But he has crowned his calling with it greatest laurels, and humanity, progress and peace have enisted his best efforts in one of our noblest lives. He is wise enough to know that Presidents need the highest standard of statesmanship, and that no personal government, however pure or enlightened, can successfully or acceptably rule forty millions of freemen. He was brave enough to defend the rights of the lowly and oppressed, when popular prejudice withstood his efforts like walls of adamant, and he was wise enough to labor effectively with stumbling, hesitating progress, until the harvest was ripened and could be gathered in completeness. When the passions of civil war, intensided by the murder of a beleved ruler, were sweeping over our distracted country, but one voice was heard above the storm calling for amnesty, suffrage and peace. It seemed like hurling the pebble at the thunderbolt. The Keystone will join hands with the Empire State in the restoration of our land to peace. It seemed like hurling the pebble at the thunderbolt. The Keystone will join hands with the Empire State in the restoration of our land to peace. It seems that the control of the peace is the process of the state of the properties of the West will reverse the mignity they common the bases of coffer and wrong. The prairies of the West will reverse the mignity they common the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and the far Western coast will come an univoken voice, whose battle-cry will be peace for the living, and self-government assured as the priceless legacy of successive ages to come after us. The advice is openly given in recognized organs, and in Philadelphia the subject became so grave in its relation to po

perate conflicts for our convictions. Wise men and patriotic men do not then rage over what each has said or done in the dead struggles of the past; but they accept the duties of the present and fail that they accept the duties of the present and fail of they perform them. The pronounced federalist of they developed them. The pronounced federalist of them and the subman voter of 150d was the republican vice of 150d was the republican vice of 150d was the republican vice president of 150d; the democratic Senator of 150d was the republican vice President of 150d, and the sepublican general and statesmen of 150d was the democratic candidate for Vice President of 180s. Authouse less startling, because less violent, the civil usurper is often more dangerous to public liberty than the warrior who unfurls his banners and chalienges to battle in the open field. Especially is this so when a nation has just borne all the exactions and despotic government usually incident to protracted war. It invites rulers to the exercise of extreme and exceptional powers and blunts the sensibilities of the people to a measure of folerance that makes them slow to resent usurpations which, in the healthy and sensitive public opinion of peace, would quicken popular reprobation and effect the speedy overthrow of the faithless ruler. War is destruction. It destroys and only destroys. It sweeps away the obstinate barriers of progress, but leaves nothing but desolation. Its laws of might and surging currents of despotism remain even in the most civilized countries. When its tempests are stilled, its campaigns closed, its dead gathered to their mother dust, its vanquished submissive and its flags furled, war itself has to be conquered by the armies of peace. Peace must mould the victories of the sword by its wise and beneficent direction, and sow and water and reap the harvest of enlightened advancement. In its great work its greatest foe is usually the spirit of usurpation, created by war, which only too often endangers of the people more pro

## THE MEETING OUTSIDE.

orilliant and exciting one. There were four stands, tastefully decorated with banting and flags, one in the second immediately facing the Institute entrance, the third near Third avenue, to the east of the second, and the fourth at the junction of Stuyvesant street and Third avenue. Long before the hour fixed for the "opening of the ball" by the speakers there was an immense and intensely enthusiastic crowd on hand, who amused themselves while waiting for the orators of the evening by cheering for Greeley and groaning for Grant and the "military ring." Each stand was gayly bedecked with Chinese lan-

Each stand was gayly bedecked with Chinese lanterns strung artistically from each upright of the platform. In fact, the square was lit up from one end to the other with innumerable lanterns pendent from lines attached to every stand and thrown across the street to the pillars of the institute. Several calcium lights, placed in position in the nearby cross streets so as to dood the square with a light that made the surging crowds appear tenfold greater in number than they really were, added immensely to the general brilliancy of the scene. Two bands of music were stationed, one on the portico of the Institute and the other on the Astor place stand, and did their musical utmost at intervals during the evening to keep the assembled patriots in good humor. As the

the Astor place stand, and did their musical utmost at intervals during the evening to keep the assembled patriots in good humor. As the evening wore on and the hour drew nigh for the beginning of the speech-making the crowds had grown to extraordinary proportions, and when at eight o'clock the first rocket was fired locomotion from one side of the square to the other became a matter of absolute impossibility.

The high stoop of the Union facing the main stand was literally black with spectators, who remained patiently packed as close as safety to life allowed until the close of the meeting. When the fireworks display was begun the crowds must have numbered fully ten thousand persons. Indeed, the fireworks seemed to have a wonderful effect upon the cross streets, which poured forth its hundreds to swell the grand throng every minute after the display began.

There was a profusion of fireworks of all kinds. Rockets were shot of incessantly during the entire evening; explosive bombs made the air resonnd with echoes that even the cheers of the enthusiastic gathering could not drown. Near the close of the meeting the chief plece of fireworks was set off amid a general hurrah. It consisted of a tableau (so called), with portraits of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, with the motto, "The People's Choice."

There was no great shouting on the part of any

Choice."

There was no great shouting on the part of any regular clubs. The only "organization" that appeared in a body was the Greeley Club of the Second Assembly district, who were adorned with white rubber hats and cloaks and headed by a band, and the Fourth ward General M. T. McMahon Club.

white rubber hats and cloaks and headed by a band, and the Fourth ward General M. T. McMahon Club.

The stand immediately facing the main entrance of the Institute was generally looked upon as the "Irish stand," as all the speakers were Irish and the crowd that surrounded it was nearly all Irish, and, perhaps not wonderful to relate, by long odds the most enthusiastic portion of the entire gathering in the square. The Astor place stand was taken possession of by a set of gentlemen who, during their speeches, plumed themselves with the fact that they were, one and all, old line republicans, whatever that may mean; and it is probably more for this reason than any other that the Second Assembly District Greeley Club mea, nearly all democrats, hung their banner on the front of the platform as soon as they arrived on the ground. The stand to the east of the Irish stand had been reserved for the German element and the German speakers, but somehow it was not well patronized, either because the speakers selected out of the many for the occasion were of an inferior quality or that the neighboring lager beer saloons had greater attractions for those of the crowd who understood German than the oratorizing of the men on the platform. There was but a meagre attendance of hearers at the stand near Stuyvesant street, although several good speeches were delivered in the vicinity during the entire evening.

Congressman Robenson presided at the Irish stand. He spoke but a few minutes, and alluded to Mr. Greeley as a man whom the Irish ought to support. He said he knew him intimately, and had in his possession a collection of letters from the

Congressman ROBINSON presided at the Irish stand. He spoke but a few minutes, and alluded to Mr. Greeley as a man whom the Irish ought to support. He said he knew him in timately, and had in his possession a collection of letters from the Philosopher full of wisdom, and which, were they only once published, would open the eyes of the people to the fact that they had a greater man for a candidate than they even supported.

of the people to the fact that they had a greater man for a candidate than they even suspected.

Mr. Stephen J. Meany was then introduced. He spoke as an Irishman who had suffered for his love for Ireland, and taking this announced fact as his text he launched into a fearful trade against the administration. He was particularly severe upon Grant for the way he has knuckled down to the British government, and then went on to show how Horace Greeley had ever been the stanch friend of Ireland; how in the hours of her sore distress he was always found foremost among the men who advocated her cause, and who did everything that his voice and pen and purse could do to deliver Irishmen from thraidom. He claimed that no Irishman should ever think of opposing Mr. Greeley. It was nonsense to taik about his having once upon a time denounced democrats and the principles of the democratic party during the war. The issues of the persent were not the issues of the years of the war, and as matters now stood the honest democrats and the honest republicans stood on the same ground.

Mr. Meany was followed by Thomas Francis

and the honest republicans stood on the same ground.

Mr. Meany was followed by Thomas Francis Burke, who spoke for over an hour. He reviewed the acts of the administration and denounced it in bitter terms. He alluded to the foreign policy of the government, and declared that no Irishman who really loved his native country, could vote honorably for Grant. Mr. Burke became exceedingly prosy in the end, and was followed by Mr. Duggan and several others, who advocated the endorsement of Mr. Greeley by the democracy in the most unmistakable terms. Chauncy Shaffer, Mr. Lancing, Horace Meiville and others spoke at the Astor place stand, and Colonel Wills and others at the Stuytesant stand. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock very quietly and with no demonstration of enthusiasm.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Winding Up of the Spring Trotting Meeting.

Pleasant Weather and Fine Attendance.

George the Winner of the 2:39 Purse and Charley Green the 2:27 Contest.

The spring trotting meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds dissolved last evening in a gusto of glory. A pleasant day greeted the thousands of visitors, and heartily did every one present enjog the scene. Never did the track look more beautiful. Around on every hand the oak and maple. with their luxuriant foliage, and the closely cut grass and garden of great beauty.

The Trotting. grass and garden flowers presented a rural picture

The track was in fine condition and the weather very favorable for the sport. There were two trotting contests, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:39, for a purse of \$1,000-\$600 to the first, \$250 to the second and \$150 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. For this purse there were eleven entries, seven of which came to the post. These were Isaac Pauling's bay gelding George, John Ellis' bay gelding J. Ellis, Lon Morris' bay mare Nettle Morris, A. Vanderberg's gray gelding Frank, George Ellis chestnut gelding Whirlwind, J. L. Doty's brown stallion Edwin Booth, and B. G. Murphy's bay gelding Tip. George was the favorite before the start three to one over the field, and at five to one after the first heat. He won the race in

gelding Tip. George was the favorite before the start three to one over the field, and at five to one after the first heat. He won the race in three straight heats with the greatest case. E. Ellis won the second premium and Frank the third. The second event was for herses that had never beaten 2:27, for a purse of \$1,709—\$1,000 to first, \$450 to the second and \$250 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were seven entries and four starters. The latter comprised John Murphy's bay gelding Charley Green, J. H. Whitson's chestnut gelding Clarence, J. H. Philips' bay gelding Ed White, and Alex. Patterson's chestnut gelding Dreadnaught. Charley Green was a great avorite, and won the race in three straight heats. The following are the details of the sport as it progressed:—

First Heat.—Nettle Morris had the best of the start, Whirlwind second, Edwin Booth third, Frank; fourth, J. Ellis fifth, George sixth. Tip seventh, Going around the turn Edwin Booth went to the front, Frank second, George third. Nettle Morris fourth, Whirlwind second, George third. Nettle Morris fourth, Whirlwind sixth, J. Ellis second half-mile pole, which was passed in thirty-seven and a half seconds, George led two lengths, J. Ellis second, Edwin Booth third, Frank fourth, Nettle Morris fifth, Whirlwind sixth, Tip seventh. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in thirty-seven and balf seconds, George led two lengths in advance of Frank, the latter being half a length in front of Nettle Morris, Whirlwind sixth, Tip a distance behind; George was five lengths ahead of Edwin Booth, who was two lengths in advance of Frank, the latter being half a length in front of Nettle Morris, Edwin Booth fourth, Frank fith, Whirlwind sixth, Tip a distance behind; George come as george came on easily and walked over the score in 2:294, two lengths, and he made this into six at the quarter pole, in thirty-seven and a half seconds; Nettle Morris fourth, Whirlwind sixth. At the half-mile pole George opened a gap of four lengths, and

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SUMMARY.

PROSPECT FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—SPRING-MEETING.—FOURTH DAY.—MONDAY, June 3.—PUTSOS \$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:39—\$600 to the first, \$260 to the second, and \$150 to the third herse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Isaac Pawling entered b. g. George. 1 1 f. J. Ellis entered b. g. J. Ellis. 2 3 2. A. Vanderberg entered gr. g. Frank. 5 2 3. Lon Morris entered b. m. Nettie Morris. 3 4 2. G. Ellis entered s. g. Whiriwind. 6 6 5 5.

second, three lengths in front of Ed White, who was half a length ahead of Dreadnaught. Time, 2:20.

Third Heat.—Charley Green had the best of the start, Dreadnaught second, Ed White third, Clarence fourth. Going around the turn Charley Green led, Clarence taking second place, Dreadnaught third and Ed White fourth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight seconds, Charley Green led two lengths, Clarence second, half a length ahead of Dreadnaught, the latter, being two lengths in advance of Ed White. The horses got close together on their way to the half-mile pole, and as they passed that point Charley Green led one length, Clarence second, one length ahead of Ed White, Dreadnaught several lengths behind, having broken up on the way thither. Clarence pressed Charley Green along the lower turn and was lapped well on him as they passed the three-quarter pole. As they swung into the homestreen charley Green shook himself loose from Clarence, and coming away from him won the heat by six lengths, in 2:28 ½. The first half mile was trotted in 1:14. Clarence was second, Ed White third and Dreadnaught fourth. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION—

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF ASSESSOR AN-

Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish Committed to Jail. Mrs. Sarah Anderson, widow of Assessor Edward A. Anderson, and Dr. Irish, who are jointly accused of having poisoned the deceased, were taken before Justice Waish yesterday. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, and were remanded to jail to await the action of the Coroner.